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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/015,662	12/17/2001	Hideshi Fujiwake	011658	5139	
23850	7590 03/13/2003				
ARMSTRO	ARMSTRONG,WESTERMAN & HATTORI, LLP			EXAMINER	
1725 K STR SUITE 1000		DAVIS, DEBORAH A 3			
WASHING	ron, DC 20006		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER		
			1641		

DATE MAILED: 03/13/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office A	ation Cumman.	10/015,662	FUJIWAKE, HIDESHI
Office A	ction Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
		Deborah A Davis	1641
The MAILING Period for Reply	DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
Extensions of time may be after SIX (6) MONTHS from the period for reply specture of the period for reply is specture of the period for reply is specture of the period for reply within the Any reply received by the	ATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY E OF THIS COMMUNICATION. e available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 om the mailing date of this communication. cified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply pecified above, the maximum statutory period we set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Office later than three months after the mailing ment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) drill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro	timely filed ays will be considered timely. In the mailing date of this communication.
1) Responsive t	o communication(s) filed on 17 D	December 2001	
2a) ☐ This action is		s action is non-final.	
<i>,</i>	,-		
	plication is in condition for allowa ordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11,	prosecution as to the merits is 453 O.G. 213.
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> i	s/are pending in the application.		
4a) Of the abo	ve claim(s) is/are withdraw	n from consideration.	
5) Claim(s)			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is	/are rejected.		
	_ is/are objected to.		
8) Claim(s)	_ are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.	
Application Papers			
9)☐ The specification	on is objected to by the Examiner.		
10)☐ The drawing(s)	filed on is/are: a)☐ accept	ed or b)☐ objected to by the Exa	aminer.
	not request that any objection to the		
11)☐ The proposed d		is: a)∏ approved b)∏ disappr	
	rrected drawings are required in reply		
12)☐ The oath or dec	laration is objected to by the Exam	miner.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C.	. §§ 119 and 120		
13) Acknowledgme	ent is made of a claim for foreign p	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	a)-(d) or (f).
	me * c) None of:		
1.⊠ Certified	copies of the priority documents	have been received.	
	copies of the priority documents I		ion No.
3.☐ Copies o applio	f the certified copies of the priority cation from the International Bure detailed Office action for a list of	y documents have been receive au (PCT Rule 17 2(a))	ed in this National Stage
	is made of a claim for domestic		
a) ☐ The transla 15)☐ Acknowledgmen	tion of the foreign language provi t is made of a claim for domestic	sional application has been rec	eived.
Attachment(s)		_	
1) X Notice of References Cite 2) Notice of Draftsperson's F B) Information Disclosure St	ed (PTO-892) Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) atement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) Notice of Informal I	(PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)
Patent and Trademark Office O-326 (Rev. 04-01)	Office Actio	n Summary	Part of Paper No. 3

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 3 recites the limitation "every the constituitive amino acid" in lines 3 and 4, is improper english.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coull et al (USP#5,011,861) in view of Rose et al (Manual of Clinical Laboratory Immunology, Fourth Edition).

Coull et al teaches a method for determining an amino acid or protein sequence and immobilizing them to a solid phase membrane. Coull et al describes that sequences of a protein or peptide can be deciphered by a stepwise chemical or enzymatic degradation from either the amino-(N-) or carboxyl-(C-) terminal end. Single amino acids are removed one by one from the polypeptide chain, separated and identified. This procedures is carried by the Edman degradation method which describes removing one amino acid residue from it amino-terminus with an isothiocyanate (ITC) in a solvent under basic or anhydrous conditions to form various

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side products, such as phenylthiocarbamate (PTC), anilinothiazolinone (ATZ) and phenylthiohydantoins (PTH) derivatives (columns 1 and 2).

Coull et al does not teach the use of a competitive assay to determine the liberated constitutive amino acid.

However, Rose et al teaches the advantages of using a competitive assay that can use either antibodies or antigens on a solid phase. When the assay design used a specific antibody (monoclonal) coated on a solid phase, the antigen in question and the labeled antigen are added simultaneously and compete for binding. As with any competitive assay technique the antigen is incubated with the antibody to form a complex that are removed during wash steps. A labeled antigen is then added to react with any remaining antibody not bound to the first antigen. Competitive assays offer great specificity and are ideal for measuring relatively small molecules that can be obtained in relative purity and in large enough amounts to be labeled. Competitive assays only require small amounts of antibody and are ideal for use in systems that have a limited amount (fixed) of antibody available (Chapter 2, pages 2 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a competitive assay to determine liberated constitutive amino acids as disclosed by Rose et al in the method of Coull et al because competitive assays offer great specificity and are ideal for measuring small molecules that can be obtained in large enough amounts to be labeled.

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Conclusion

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4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

A. Farnesworth et al teaches a method for compositional tag sequencing of proteins utilizing the conventional Edman degradation method.

B. Kwagh et al teaches a method for sequencing and characterizing polymeric biomolecules using aptamers and a method for producting aptamers.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Deborah A Davis whose telephone number is (703) 308-4427. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5 Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Long Le can be reached on (703) 305-3399. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-4242 for regular communications and (703) 308-4242 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1123.

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Deborah A. Davis

CM1, 7D16 March 5, 2003

LONG V. LE SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600

03/07/09